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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT.

Passes orders regarding the formation of an Extension in Yeswantapur Village, Bangalore Taluk.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 725—37-38, dated the 17th December 1938, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting proposals for the formation of an extension in Yeswantapur Village, Bangalore Taluk.

ORDER No. L. 7871-5—V. P. 53-38-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 31ST MARCH—5TH APRIL 1939.

It was reported to Government sometime ago that several persons had purchased agricultural lands in Yeswantapur Village with the idea of converting them into building sites. As the village is situated at the entrance to the Bangalore City and is almost contiguous to the industrial area developing to the north of the City, it was thought desirable that indiscriminate building should be prevented in this area and that a suburb should be laid out on a regulated plan, with proper facilities for water-supply and drainage. The Revenue Commissioner was therefore requested to submit proposals for the formation of an extension, and his proposals, sent in consultation with Mr. G. H. Krumbiegel, covered an area of 33 acres and 15 guntas. Government thereupon appointed a Committee consisting of :—

1. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District,
2. The Executive Engineer, Water Supply Division,
3. The Sanitary Engineer, and
4. The Revenue Sub-Division Officer, Bangalore,

to work out a scheme in all its details for the formation of an extension, the area being limited for the present to the immediate demand for building sites.

2. The Committee has now submitted its report. The present position is that an area of 7 acres and 26 guntas comprising Survey Nos. 19/2, 19/3, 19/4, 19/5, 19/6, 19/7 and 26/1 has already been divided into sites varying in sizes from 26′ × 24′ to 142′ × 80′ and disposed of by private parties to about 60 persons; but the purchasers have no right to construct houses on them, unless the Land Revenue Department gives them the necessary permission, after recovering a special conversion fine of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per acre and a special assessment of Rs. 10 per annum per acre. The Committee therefore recommends that these lands be acquired from the purchasers, laid out into suitable sites of proper dimensions and sold to the present owners, each purchaser being allotted a site—not necessarily in the same place nor of the same dimensions as the site originally purchased by him—at an upset price covering the cost of acquisition and layout, including provision for a system of protected water-supply, drainage and roads.

3. The Committee considers that it is sufficient for the present to limit the lay-out to these 7 acres and 26 guntas, though it may ultimately be extended if necessary to 33 acres and 15 guntas as recommended by the Revenue Commissioner. It is also of opinion that, since the appropriation of these lands for building purposes has not been sanctioned by competent authority, the lands can only be treated as agricultural lands for purposes of valuation while acquiring them from the present owners irrespective of the price they may have paid to their vendors. The cost of acquisition on this basis is estimated at Rs. 6,195 including the cost of appurtenances. A six-inch water-supply main is proposed to be laid at a cost of Rs. 16,670 to meet not only the present demand, but the demand of the entire suburb when it is fully developed. The distribution system, however, will be limited to the present needs and will cost Rs. 4,590. The Committee also recommends (a) under-ground drainage at a cost of Rs. 8,000 together with the outfall and the treatment of sewage at a cost of Rs. 6,500, and (b) the tarring of roads at a cost of another Rs. 5,300.

4. Government accept the recommendations of the Committee but they are not in favour of providing underground drainage and tarred roads as these items will needlessly put up the cost per square yard. Bore-hole latrines may be provided for each site and surface drains may suffice for this extension.

The immediate development of 7 acres and 26 guntas involves an initial capital expenditure of Rs. 40,405 as noted below:—

		Rs.
1.	Cost of acquiring 7 acres and 26 guntas with appurtenances ...	... 6,195
2.	Estimates for providing roads and drains on 7 acres and 26 guntas (approximate) ...	... 5,300
3.	Cost of water-supply main for the entire suburb ...	... 16,670
4.	Cost for distribution system in 7 acres and 26 guntas ...	... 4,590
5.	Special conversion fine at Rs. 1,000 per acre ...	... 7,650
	Total	... 40,405

5. As the area to be laid out immediately is only 3/13th of the entire area of the intended suburb, only 3/13th of the cost of item 3 will be taken into account for calculating the upset price per square yard; and the remaining 10/13th of the cost of this item amounting to Rs. 12,823 will be borne by Government for the present. The net cost of the present lay-out will therefore be Rs. 27,582.

6. Excluding the area taken up by roads, lawns and other open spaces, the area actually available for the formation of sites will be about 24,780 square yards. Reserving also another 1,780 square yards in the extreme south, pending further development of the extension on this side, the remaining area of 23,000 square yards is divided into 55 sites of 2 sizes—100′ × 60′ and 80′ × 40′ as in the plan annexed to the report. In calculating the upset price per square yard to be charged to the original purchasers, the proportionate cost of the water-supply main debitable to the future extension will be excluded as already mentioned. Calculated on this basis, the cost per square yard will amount to Rs. 1-3-2 as noted below:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Cost of acquisition and special fine ...	0	9	8
2.	„ Water-supply	0	5	10
3.	„ Drainage and road	0	3	8
	Total ...	1	3	2

7. The actual distribution of the sites will be done by the Committee whether in accordance with the agreement reached among the purchasers themselves or by drawing lots or other suitable devices, the decision of the Committee in each case being final. Water will be supplied to the colonists at 10 annas 6 pies per 1,000 gallons for domestic consumption without any free allowance, the Water-Supply Department being at liberty to charge higher rates for non-domestic and industrial purposes.

8. The cost of the scheme will be advanced from State Funds and recouped later by the sale of sites. An agreement should be taken from intending purchasers of sites, agreeing to these conditions before the scheme is undertaken.

9. Government agree with the Committee that the area may be formed into a separate Village Panchayet under Section 58 (B) of the Mysore Village Panchayet Act. Separate proposals in this respect may be submitted for orders after the extension is actually formed.

10. The Committee is requested to proceed with the scheme as expeditiously as possible.

P. H. KRISHNA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Local Self-Government Department.

Reviews the report on the working of the Public Works Department for the year 1937-38.

READ—

Report on the working of the Public Works Department for the year 1937-38, received from the Chief Engineer of Mysore, with his Memo No. 6978, dated the 26th January 1939.

ORDER No. G. 10088-100—G. M. 85-38-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 3RD—6TH APRIL 1939.

Recorded.

2. Mr. R. W. Scaldwell who was appointed as officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electrical Departments, from 3rd May 1937, continued in that charge till 6th November 1937, when *Diwan Bahadur* N. N. Ayyangar, B.A., L.C.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), I.S.E., who had gone on combined leave for six months and three days on a foreign tour, rejoined duty.

3. *Grant and Outlay.*—The final grant for the year under all heads was Rs. 79,13,646 and the outlay Rs. 77,90,186 against Rs. 69,62,371 in the previous year. The aggregate grant from State Funds was Rs. 47,24,539 and the expenditure Rs. 47,66,381, resulting in an expenditure of Rs. 41,842 in excess of the grant.

4. *Irrigation Works Charged to Revenue.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 8,09,920, of which Rs. 5,37,220 was spent on major tanks, Rs. 1,69,249 on channels and Rs. 1,03,451 on minor tanks. The construction of a reservoir across the River Shimsha at Marconahalli, Kunigal Taluk, at a cost of Rs. 22,00,000 was sanctioned in January 1937. The foundation stone for the reservoir was graciously laid by His Highness the Maharaja on 20th January 1938. The work made rapid progress during the year and it is expected that during the year 1938-39 it would be possible to supply water for about 2,000 acres. The reservoir when completed will have a capacity of 7,572 units and is intended to irrigate about 10,000 acres. A reservoir across the Kumudvathi near Anjanapur, Shikarpur Taluk, has been constructed by building an earthen bund across the river. The irrigation channels are taken to a length of 20½ miles on the right bank and 6½ miles on the left. Water was let down in the first 16 miles of the channel on the right bank and in 2 miles of the channel on the left bank. Irrigation has not developed fully on account of dearth of labour and unhealthiness of the locality. To encourage colonisation, specially of labour classes, Government ordered, in April 1938, that 133 acres and 6 guntas in Gabbur Village, Shikarpur Taluk, be granted free of cost to poor settlers and 100 acres in Hitla Village at concessional rates to labourers who will be employed on the maintenance work of the reservoir bund and channels. Special attention was paid to measures for the prevention of malaria in the irrigated zone and to the grant of liberal taccavi loans.

5. Among the other tank works in progress during the year were (*a*) a new tank across the Maralwadi stream, Kankanhalli Taluk, (*b*) a tank across the Vadli stream near Hairige, Hunsur Taluk, (*c*) new tanks at Thumbadi, Koratagere Taluk, at Nidasale, Kunigal Taluk, and at Kamasamudram, Bowringpet Taluk, across the Brishabhavati River, and Dalavoy Tank, Chiknayakanhalli Taluk. A project was prepared for constructing the first stage of a dam across the Bhadra at Lakkavalli to develop 21,500 H. P. and to irrigate about 22,000 acres in Shimoga Taluk.

6. Nine out of 42 major tanks under restoration and 41 out of 163 minor tanks were restored during the year.

7. *Civil Works.*—The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 7,38,118, of which a sum of Rs. 3,75,699 was on medical buildings, important among them being the new Mental Hospital at Bangalore with its subsidiary buildings, Sri Narasimharaja Hospital at Kolar, Sri Cheluvamba Hospital for Women at Mysore, the Sri Chamarajendra Hospital at Hassan, McGann Hospital at Shimoga, the Pathological Block in the compound of Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore and Rukmaniamma Maternity Hospital at Chikmagalur.

8. *Communications:—Roads.*—The expenditure on original works amounted to Rs. 2,72,462. Among the important road works in progress were, the Hiriyur-Dharmapur road in Chitaldrug District, the improvements to a section of the Bangalore-Mangalore Road ghat portion, a motor road to Nandi Hills in the Kolar District, improving and metalling of the ghat portion of the Avinhalli-Karur Road in Shimoga District, opening out Channagiri-Shivani Road in the Shimoga District, opening a new road from Alur to Biccode in Hassan District and deviation of the Madras-Cannanore Road near Maddur and laying track slabs.

The layout of an Aerodrome near Jakkur, 7 miles from Bangalore, was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 39,406 and the site formed.

Bridges.—During the year the piers in the stream portion of the bridge across the Shimsha near Halagur, Malvalli Taluk, were raised to bearing level. The right abutment of the girder bridge across the Vedavathi at Kellodu in Chitaldrug District was completed and three piers were formed.

9. *Repairs.*—The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,21,649, of which Rs. 11,07,998 was on the annual maintenance and special repairs of State Fund Roads and Rs. 13,651 on repairs to bridges. A total length of 2,210 miles of State Fund Road, of which 2,083 miles are metalled was maintained during the year.

10. *Industrial Works:—Chamaraj Sagar and Water Works.*—The outlay on the maintenance of Chamaraj Sagar and Water Works, old and new, was Rs. 1,04,666 and Rs. 3,92,324 respectively. 2,101·7 million gallons of filtered water were pumped into the reservoir at the combined Jewell Filters, Bangalore, as against 2,106·2 million gallons during the previous year. The filtration and pumping plant functioned satisfactorily. The average daily consumption of water during the year in the Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was 3·5 million gallons and 2·04 million gallons, respectively, against 3·27 and 1·9 million gallons during the previous year. The total number of service connections in the City at the end of 1937-38 was 9,806.

11. *Irrigation Cess Fund.*—The grant under this head was Rs. 3,24,502, the outlay being Rs. 3,63,395. The number of works in progress and the number completed were 975 and 355, respectively. The report of the Committee constituted for examining and suggesting measures for improving the position of the Irrigation Cess Fund is under the consideration of Government.

12. *Establishment.*—The total charges under this head amounted to Rs. 9,04,362. The proportion which the establishment charges bore to the total expenditure on works and repairs under all funds was 13·2 per cent against 17·9 per cent of the previous year.

13. *General.*—His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was graciously pleased to lay the foundation stone of the Doneballi bridge in Jagalur Taluk and opened the District Board Office building at Chitaldrug in September 1937. His Highness performed the opening ceremony of Sri Narasimharaja Hospital at Kolar in December 1937, and in January 1938 laid the foundation stone of the Marconahalli Reservoir.

The Dewan, *Amin-ul-mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., toured in the Districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Chitaldrug and inspected important works in progress.

Donations for public buildings like hospitals to the extent of Rs. 91,425 were received during the year.

14. The work of the department during the year continued to be satisfactory.

P. H. KRISHNA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Local Self-Government Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Sanctions certain Amendments to Leave Rules regarding grant of leave to officers and men of the Military Department placed on the Sick List.

READ—

Correspondence ending with U. O. Note No. C. C. 9—36-37, dated 20th January 1939, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, submitting for the approval of Government, certain amendments to Appendix 'I,' Mysore Service Regulations, in regard to the grant of leave to officers and men of the Military Department placed on the 'Sick List.'

2. U. O. Note No. 378—Mily., dated 8th February 1939, from the Comptroller to Government, in the matter.

ORDER NO. FL. 6209-11—S. & A. 465-38-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD MARCH 1939.

Government are pleased to approve of the amendments proposed by the Chief Commandant with a suitable modification.

2. The amendments approved are embodied in the annexure to this order.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

ANNEXURE.

APPENDIX 'I,' MYSORE SERVICE REGULATIONS.

Rule 13, *para* (4), *Note* 2. *Page* 198.

Substitute the following for the existing Note 2:—

Officers and men placed on the sick list will not be considered as on leave except in cases where the illness is certified to be due to their own indiscretion as in the cases of venereal diseases, etc., but if they should continue to be on the sick list for more than 15 days at a time or if they frequently go sick, the matter must be reported to the Chief Commandant as to whether such persons should continue on the sick list or allowed to take medical leave.

Officers placed on the sick list will be regarded as on duty for all purposes including that of qualifying for privilege leave for a period not exceeding *fifteen days* at a time, even though privilege or other leave is granted after the said period, but in special cases when they sustain injuries or wounds while discharging Government duty, the whole period of their absence in Government Hospitals as in-patients and after discharge thereof until they are certified to be fit for duty, will be treated as on duty with the proviso that in cases in which the absence exceeds three months, sanction of Government should be obtained.

The above restrictions do not apply to Non-commissioned Officers and men who will be regarded as on duty while they are placed on the sick list regardless of the period they are so placed, provided the sickness or disability is due to causes beyond their control.